

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER FARMER MARKETING POOLS

VOL. VII

CALGARY, ALBERTA, MAY 1928, 1928

No. 14

Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool
Elevator Building Program

**The Forthcoming Sessions of Co-operative
Institute**

Applications Must Be In By June First

Parliament Inquires Into Immigration
By W. T. LUCAS, M.P.

The Attempt to Discredit Public Ownership
By "LEE VINCENT"

A Visit to the Royal Mint at Ottawa
By R. ZELLA SPENCER

**Comparative Statement of Business, Calgary
and Edmonton Stock Yards**

Alberta Livestock Pool Section

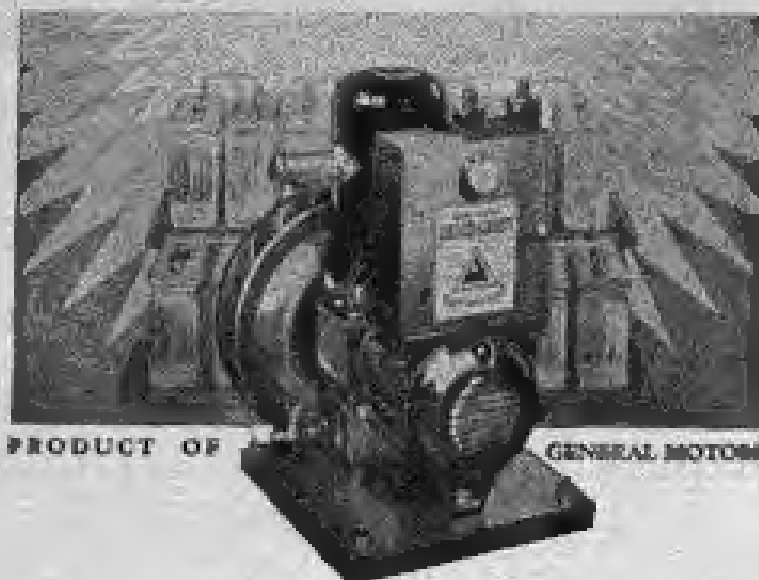
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EDITORIAL

THE JUNIOR CONFERENCE

By the time that our next issue reaches the hands of our readers, farm young people in all parts of the Province will be preparing to leave their homes to attend the Tenth Annual Conference for Farm Young People and the Annual Meeting of the U.F.A. Juniors. There seems to be every prospect that the Juniors' Annual Meeting this year will surpass in importance and in interest any of its predecessors. It has become one of the major items in the U.F.A. calendar.

The Junior branch is the training ground upon which the future membership of the senior association is being prepared to take over the serious responsibility of perpetuating and carrying to new triumphs the principles for which the organized farmers stand. During the present year there has been to date an increase in the membership of this branch of the organization. Its continued expansion and the development in the minds of the young people of an appreciation of the spiritual and practical aspects of the U.F.A. movement will be the best assurance of the permanence of our organization.

THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

It is the desire of the U.F.A. Executive that all members of the Association who may find it possible to do so

shall attend the sessions of the Alberta Institute of Agriculture, to be held from June 25th to 30th.

The creation of the Institute is the direct outcome of a resolution passed by the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. in January last, on the recommendation of the U.F.A. Central Board, and moved by J. K. Sutherland, of Hanna. The Convention resolution was in the following terms:

Whereas, it is essential that an educational campaign be carried on for a considerable time in connection with co-operative marketing, and

Whereas, to get the best results, the services of experts in this work should be obtained, and

Whereas, to make this practical some form of Co-operative Institute should be formed;

Therefore, be it resolved, that we request the Provincial Government to take steps towards the setting up of a Co-operative Institute.

An outline of the plans for the Institute meetings in June was published in our last issue, and further particulars are given on pages 30 and 31 of the current number and elsewhere. Application forms appear on page 31, and should be filled in at once and forwarded to the registrar by those who wish to attend. Attention is drawn to the fact that all applications must be in the hands of the Registrar by June 1st, so that little time now remains during which to claim the right to attend the sessions, and to take advantage of the contribution of \$5,000 which is being made from the Canada Wheat Board Surplus Funds towards the travelling expenses of members of the Institute.

While applications are to be made by individuals rather than Locals, and there is no restriction of the number that may be sent in from any district, it has been suggested that every Local should nominate one member to act in the capacity of its representative at the Institute, and to report back to the Local.

* * *

No farmer, farm woman or junior need be deterred from attending the sessions of the Institute by any fear that the addresses will be "academic" in character. We understand that arrangements are being made to provide a program which will be eminently practical. It will not be in the nature of a "junior university course." No one need fear that lack of preliminary training will prevent his or her taking advantage of the sessions. Funds from the Wheat Board Surplus are being placed at the disposal of the Institute by the Government, and while the University has been chosen as the most convenient place at which to hold the meeting, arrangements are in the hands of an Executive which is preponderantly representative of the voluntary co-operative

(Continued on page 7)

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Local and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

AT BALLATEUR LOCAL

At the last meeting of Ballateur U.F.A. Local, E. Cloutier resigned as president, and was later elected as secretary of the Local. O. Baivert is the new president.

NEW LOCAL, DELIA DISTRICT

The Majestic-Springwater U.F.A. Local is the Delia district, has been organized recently, with A. C. McKay and George Beaton as president and secretary respectively.

HELP VICTIMS OF FIRE

The dance held by Atkinson U.F.A. Local on April 13th was a huge success, reports G. W. Simpson, secretary. A large crowd attended and a considerable sum was realized, and later forwarded to a family in the district who had lost their home by fire.

HOLD SUCCESSFUL DANCE

Donnelly Heights U.F.A. Local held a very successful dance, from the advertising and financial end, reports J. McGuire, secretary, who writes: "Credit is due K. Nelson and his committee for the fine way they put it across. We realized \$66 clear."

GREEN GROVE ACTIVITIES

Meetings of Green Grove U.F.A. Local are very interesting and energetic, writes Mrs. F. Giles, secretary. "During the winter we held a basket social, also a pie social and dance which rendered great help to the Local. We have Sam Webb as president and Geo. MacMorrison as vice-president. We have 28 members and are hoping for more to follow."

APPLE SOCIAL AND DANCE

"Members and guests of Maguire Local were pleasantly entertained at an apple social and dance on two occasions," writes a member of the Local. "Much credit is due to our secretary, Simon Balderson, and the arrangement committee; also to President and Mrs. Alex. Hachey, whose untiring efforts made the program entertaining and a huge success financially."

DELIVER IN "COME BACK" SYSTEM

"We have been dried out a number of times," writes Charles E. Ross, secretary of Peaseville U.F.A. Local, "and so has our Local; but we are firm believers in the come-back system, and we are on deck again this year, ten strong with only three more to hear from. F. W. Redman is our president and W. S. Henry our vice-president. There are a number of our old time members all over the Province who might like to see that we are alive again."

BOUNDING CREEK SOIL SURVEY

A soil survey of the Bounding Creek district has recently been completed and a report has been published by F. A. Wyatt and J. D. Newton, of the University of Alberta. This district comprises all of townships 25 to 32, inclusive, in ranges 1 to 13, inclusive, west of the 4th meridian—a total of 120 townships, or 2,764,800 acres. A large, detailed map of the district is included with the

U.F.A. SUNDAY, JUNE 17th

U.F.A. Sunday will be celebrated on June 17th this year. Many Locals hold special meetings, either in conjunction with the regular church services or separately, with special addresses on the religious significance of the U.F.A. movement and kindred subjects. In some districts a big community gathering is arranged, people bringing picnic lunches, and holding an open-air meeting with a band to lead the community singing.

Central Office has available some literature on the subject, which would possibly be of assistance to those preparing addresses for this occasion.

report, which contains a number of illustrations and a mass of information regarding the character of the land.

WANT CONTINUOUS CONTRACT

On the ground that "there is great expense incurred in canvassing, etc., in securing the renewal of the Wheat Pool contracts," Lone Ridge U.F.A. Local, at a recent meeting, adopted a resolution asking that the contract be "made continuous, subject to a six months' notice of withdrawal every five years."

This Local also asked "that the Wheat Pool Executive consider the feasibility of making a larger initial payment on wheat delivered to the Pool." This was suggested on the ground that "some farmers refuse to sign the contract because the initial payment is not larger," and that "the Wheat Pool can secure a lower rate of interest on borrowed money than the farmer."

Another Lone Ridge resolution urges

CALGARY LOCAL TO SEND MEMBERS TO INSTITUTE

Expressing approval of the setting up of the Alberta Institute of Agriculture, and of the plans made for the June meeting, the Calgary U.F.A. Local, at a meeting on May 12th, decided to circulate all members of the Local, advising them to attend if possible. This decision followed an interesting and informative address on the objects and aims of the Institute, and the program arranged, by H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-President of the Association and a member of the Institute Executive. R. O. German, another member of the Institute Executive, also spoke briefly on the subject. While all members who may find it practicable to attend are urged to do so, the Local also decided to appoint one of its members as the Local's representative at the Institute meetings. He will be expected to report back to a full meeting of the Local on the sessions to be held at Edmonton. E. R. Briggs, president, was in the chair.

that steps be taken to bring about the handling of all farm produce from the farm to the consumer as soon as practicable.

HORSE HILLS COMING STRONG

Since the first of the year Horse Hills U.F.A. Local has been going strong. A program of debates, begun at the annual meeting in January with the subject, "Resolved that a single man has a better opportunity on a farm than a married man," has proved a great success.

"Since January we held social evenings every Friday night," writes Louis Stikney, secretary. "This also has proved such a splendid success that we found the schoolhouse accommodation altogether too small, and we have decided to erect a community hall this summer, which we expect to have completed for our annual sports day some time in July."

"This Local does considerable co-operative buying, and this year we have made splendid arrangements to buy harness and all leather goods, automobile tires and accessories, oils, etc., at a great reduction from retail price. This saves the members a whole hundreds of dollars. Our district is 98 per cent Wheat Pool."

Resist Application for Heavy Increase in Rates on Express

U.F.A. Taken Steps to Oppose Increase—Companies Ask 10 and 15 Per Cent Advances

Preparations to resist an application filed by the Express Companies, asking for an increase of 15 per cent on second class rates and 10 per cent on commodity rates, are being made in behalf of the U.F.A., following upon receipt last week at the U.F.A. Central Office from the Railway Commission of notice of the application.

It will be remembered that an application of an almost precisely similar character was made in 1923, and that the U.F.A., in behalf of the organized farmers of the Province, then took steps to resist the application. The Alberta Government, and various other Provincial Governments, and the Canadian Council of Agriculture, were represented at the hearings, and strongly opposed the suggested increase. At that time the Railway Commission was deeply engrossed in the freight rates problem, and their decision was held over. Owing to certain changes and the lapse of time, the Board does not feel justified in giving a decision on the record as it stands.

The traffic on which the increase is rates are asked, includes milk and cream and butter, eggs, vegetables, seeds and seed grain, and other products in which the primary producers are deeply interested.

H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-President, has written the Alberta Government authorities with reference to the Express Companies' application. Submissions must be filed with the Railway Commission on or before June 15th.

What Shall We Teach in Our High Schools?

The Necessity for the Development of "General" Intelligence.

By I. V. Macklin, U.P.A. Director for Peace River

On behalf of the youth of Alberta, two of whom I am especially interested in, I ask for a little space in your paper.

Of the many things which the human race has learned since the cave man left the cave with a club on his shoulder, we feel that we should select those which will be most useful to our youth in after life. "Teach me to live," says the poet, and we echo that cry. It requires a higher degree of intelligence to run a modern farm with its combine harvester and Delco light plant than it did to run a farm when the scythe and cradle were in use. It requires greater training to run a modern factory or business institution with its world wide ramifications than it did for the craftsman of long ago to construct his wares in his own workshop and exchange them for goods he needed from his neighbors.

Age of Specialization

Modern civilization is very dependent on the ability of its units to communicate their ideas accurately to one another without personal contact and so we must be able to write and read. Since we have ceased, each to hunt for himself the animal which is needed for food and take its skin for clothing, we have become a race of specialists and in order that we may accurately and equitably calculate and exchange the product of our efforts with one another we must know some arithmetic. Consequently the study of writing, reading and arithmetic rightly makes up a large part of our public school work.

But what of our high school course? It used to be that a public school education was good enough for the boy or girl who did not intend to take up a profession. Is it so today? We think not. Those who do not take up a profession form between 90 and 100 percent of the population of our country; each of their votes is as important as that of any other citizen. An unintelligent democracy has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. The fate of democracy in Italy and Spain would indicate that we must not take the liberties for granted which we now enjoy. It would remind us that if our mass intelligence is not capable of rightly using these liberties, there is still the possibility of us losing them instead of continually gaining greater liberties as we might hope.

A few generations ago in England the child who went to school at all was headed for a profession. The common people got practically no education. Consequently the study of languages other than English was carried on in public school. As more and more of the common people took the public school course, that course was altered to suit the common need and the study of other languages was curtailed.

Few Will Enter Professions

Now while we do not wish to argue against the desirability of language study for those who are headed for a professional life, such as a doctor or druggist, we realize that there are so few of the boys and girls who are taking

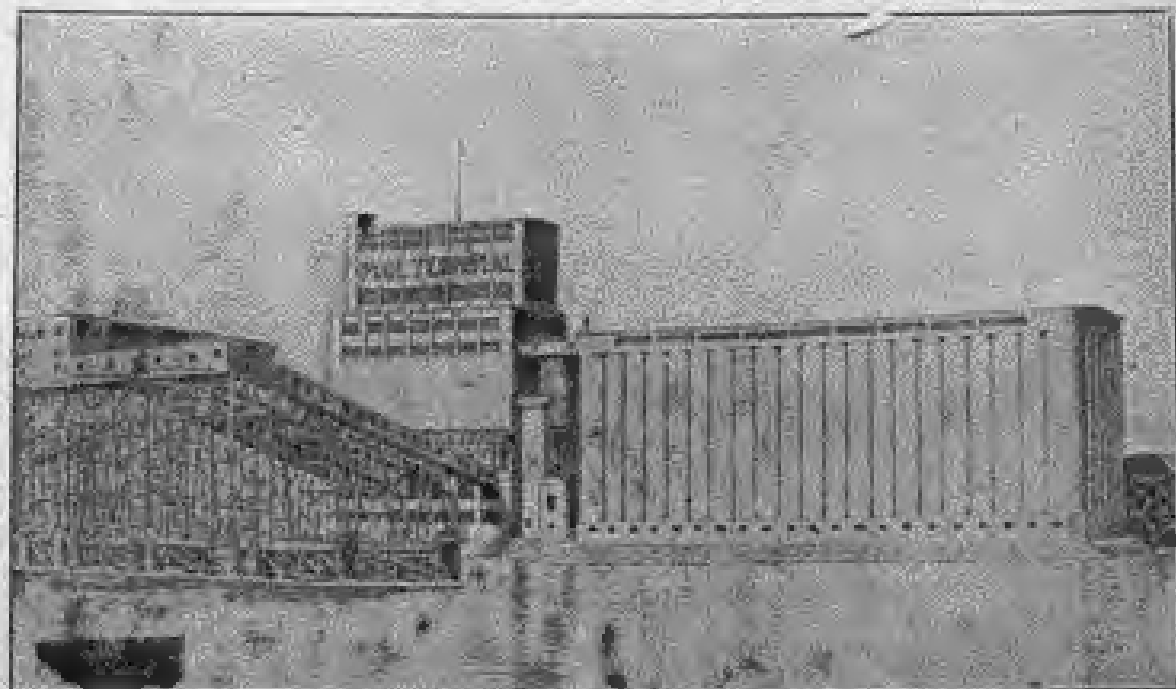
high school work today who will enter such professions and so many who will go out into other walks of life where a knowledge of Latin for instance is of little use, that we should like to see the study of language considered as a part of a highly specialized course and allow the rank and file of our students to leave it strictly alone, especially in high school. We might make the same plea also for the University, because we hope that an increasing number of our youth whose ambition may be to follow the common walks of life will take a University course in the years to come.

Now since it has fallen to the lot of the common people of this Province to direct the political affairs thereof, and since they are taking an ever increasing share in the direction of our economic affairs also, the question arises, shall we develop our youth in the ability to memorize by forcing them to cram down bookful of foreign words and phrases, or shall we strive to develop, especially in high school, their ability to reason intelligently, and pass a well balanced decision on the merits of this or that course of action?

A Few Suggestions

Suppose that we endeavor to give our youth an intelligent understanding of the aims and ideals of our leaders in economic life and ask them to compare the competitive system with the co-operative system, as it affects the problem of war. Suppose we ask them to discuss in detail the weaknesses and the strong points of public ownership of public utilities as compared with company ownership and control of same. Suppose we ask our students to examine the possibilities of the co-operation of the various economic groups of people within a Province to govern the whole, and point out any advantages or disadvantages it might have as compared to the political party system. We ask again

Alberta Pool Terminal Elevator



Now in process of construction at Vancouver, B.C. Capacity 2,000,000 bushels.

leaving the discussion of technical, vocational or professional training aside, shall we seek to develop in our youth an insight into and an understanding of the economic and political life of our country and an inkling of the aims and ideals of the leaders thereof? Or shall we have our boys and girls study Latin and get their political ideals from the newspapers?

We hope that our youth will not be called upon to pass through the bitter experience of the "after the war years" which drove the present agriculturist to co-operate. Living in prosperity and lacking the driving force of that experience, will our children co-operate in the future without having in their minds the power of the ideals of the movement, or will they let their inheritance "perish through lack of knowledge?"

Need For "General Intelligence"

Democracy demands the development of general intelligence. It demands that our youth should become accustomed to speaking in public and feeling at home and able to "think on their feet." Such ability comes through practice, and we feel that this practice should be made possible in their regular course instead of being left entirely to the literary society.

In the study of history we would wish that our children could be taught not only who were the most successful warriors of the past, but regarding the march of mankind from the ancient cave to the modern house. We would like our children to know something of the story of the lives of those whose contributions to the sum total of human welfare made that advance possible. We would like to teach them the glory of giving as well as of getting. We would like to bring them to the point when they would say: "I have received and do now enjoy the liberties which past pioneers have, sometimes at great cost to themselves, contributed. What therefore can I contribute to my day and generation?"

We are especially interested in the young lady in high school who is taking

very high marks in languages and very low marks in history and literature, and we think that a greater knowledge of life as it is today and less memorizing of the jargon of past ages would be beneficial. We also think that as her feet travel along "the slippery paths of youth," she would travel in greater safety if she possessed a fuller knowledge of the noblest thoughts embodied in the literature of our own race. Sufficient time for such knowledge is not possible when so much of it is taken up with the study of languages other than our own.

Why not spend more time in the study of great thoughts and ideas and less in studying how various peoples express those thoughts?

A MODERN FALLACY

"There is another fallacy. It is the notion that because, on the whole, animals and plants have advanced in perfection and organization by means of the struggle for existence and the consequent 'survival of the fittest,' therefore men in society, men as ethical beings, must look to the same process to help them towards perfection. I suspect that this fallacy has arisen out of the unfortunate ambiguity of the phrase 'survival of the fittest'."—Thomas Henry Huxley.

DISARMAMENT—OR WAR?

"Under the Treaty (of Versailles) Germany was compelled to disarm. But the very clause which imposed disarmament on Germany imposed upon the Allies a moral obligation to limit their armaments. For it runs: 'In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval and air clauses which follow'. General Bliss, one of the American representatives, regarded this obligation as one of the most important provisions in the treaty. 'In all good faith and honor,' he said, 'these (27 nations) have pledged themselves to initiate as soon as practicable a general limitation of armaments after Germany has complied with her first obligation.' Germany has complied. But the other nations have not. They are more heavily armed today than they were in 1914. Yet, unless the Governments are forced to disarm, the peoples will certainly be forced into war."—F. Seymour Coombs, a British authority on Foreign Affairs.

SHAPFY

As an example of a smart retort uttered on the spur of the moment to unmannerly interruptions, the following would be hard to beat.

At Edinburgh University recently Mr. John Galsworthy, the well-known novelist, was about to deliver a lecture, and when introducing the speaker, the Principal, Sir Alfred Ewing, described him as "the champion of the under dog."

Immediately a loud barking noise broke out in the gallery reserved for the students.

Sir Alfred looked angrily up at them for a moment. Then: "I said the under dog—not the top dogs!" he snapped.—*The Scotsman*.

"Why do you call your chauffeur a leaky vessel? Does he gossip about your affairs?"

"No, but I am always telling the fellow out."—*Exchange*.

"Even As You and I"

(With apologies to Kipling.)

A farmer there was, who'd been raising wheat.

Even as you and I,
Who sometimes hadn't enough to eat,
And it seemed he could never make both ends meet;
If his hands kept warm, then he froze his feet.

Even as you and I.

Oh! the way he slaved and skimped and saved

As he strove success to win,
And watched his wife just wither away
With the brutal toil she'd to do each day,
While he would peddle his cream away
And feed his children the skim.

But he wouldn't join the U.F.A.,

Even as you and I.
Said two bits a month was too much to pay
To keep lots of grafters rolling in hay,
And you bet, he wasn't that kind of a jay;
Even as you and I.

He was one of those guys so infernally wise,

He'd admit he was nobody's fool.
When he sold his wheat on track or on street;
He'd give you the news if you chance to meet.

That once again he'd the market beat,
And he had no use for the Pool.

He had seen Mr. Wood in a new felt hat,

Even as you and I.
And he'd talk right up and tell you that
That he wasn't a guy that would fall for that,
And on him no grafter would ever get fat.
Even as you and I.

And only a fool would join the Pool.

He knew, for he knew it all.
We were paying officials such big pay
That they'd be buying us out some day.
Oh! they'd give us the double cross some way.

We were heading straight for a fall.

He'd work like h— from sun to sun.

Even as you and I.
But when the day of election came,
He'd vote for no farming son-of-a-gun.
He'd vote the way that his dad had done,
Even as you and I.

Now it isn't the shame, nor it isn't the blame

That stings like a white hot brand.
It's the cursed foolishness of a jay
Who sees them stealing his crops away
And votes for the same on election day.
And will not understand.

He was skinned at last to his foolish hide,

Even as you and I.
They didn't take that, though they may have tried;
And the poor old fellow was thrown aside:
His stomach lived on though his head had died;
Even as you and I.

But his day soon passed and he died at last;

And he never had seen the light.
He never learned, what the most of us know,
As through the struggle of life we go,
And few there are who'll deny it's so
That in unity there is might.

—Sandy.

(By Alex. (Sandy) Fraser, of Carleton Place U.F.A. Local, in *Carleton Place Sun*.)

The Song of the Plow

It was I who raised from famine
All the herds and tribes of Man;
I have never ceased nor faltered
Since the till of fields began.
Since the first poor crooked stick was drawn

Across the wondering earth,
While upon the man who used it
All his tribesmen gazed in awe;
But the wild weeds sprang in blossom
More abundant than before,
And the fool who toiled all summer
Had the wise man's winter store.

It was I who built Chaldea
And the cities of the plain;
I was Greece and Rome and Carthage
And the splendour of Spain—
When their courtiers walked in scarlet
And their queens wore chains of gold,
And forgot 'twas I that made them,
Growing godless folk and bold.
I went over them in judgment,
And again my cornfields stood
Where their empty courts bowed homage
In obsequious multitude.

For the nation that forgets me—
In that hour her doom is sealed
By a judgment as from heaven,
That can never be repealed.

—Harry Kemp in *Farmer's Sun*, Toronto.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 2)

five bodies of the Province. It may be anticipated that the needs of the general membership of these bodies will be uppermost in the minds of those who are responsible for the program in its various details.

The principles of co-operative marketing and the principles of consumer co-operation, both of which will be dealt with by speakers at the meetings of the Co-operative Institute, are simple. Every person engaged in productive industry has a direct interest in the success and continued advancement of the co-operative movement in all its forms. For it is mainly through co-operation that the average man can be freed from the dominance of the few, and become a free citizen and a free producer in a community of freedom.

The list of speakers who will address the Institute provides a key to the nature of the proceedings. Among the speakers from points outside the Province is Professor C. R. Fay, of the University of Toronto, whose address before the U.F.A. Convention a few years ago was a memorable one. Professor Fay, who teaches economic history at the University of Toronto, has specialized for many years in the subject of Co-operation. Before joining the staff of the University of Toronto he lived in Lancashire, England, the county in which the "Rochdale plan" of co-operation had its birth. He has written authoritative works on the history of the movement in Europe and in North America and elsewhere. He is keenly interested in and well informed upon Western Canadian co-operators' problems.

Albertans who will participate in the proceedings include President H.W. Wood, Premier Brownlee, H. E. Spencer, M.P., Hon. George Hoadley, and Dr. D. A. McGibbon, of the University of Alberta.

A U.F.A. DECISION WHICH MAKES FOR PEACE

When, after a thorough and highly informative discussion, the U.F.A. Annual Convention in January last passed by an almost unanimous vote a resolution calling upon the Dominion Government to enter into negotiations with a view to the resumption of normal diplomatic and trade relations with Russia, the organized farmers of this Province delivered a stroke against war, and in favor of international peace. Their resolution was in harmony with moderate opinion everywhere—among the most scrupulous and cautious of British Conservatives, among British Liberals, and among members of the British Labor party, and particularly was it in complete harmony with the policy of British co-operators. We therefore note with some surprise that the *Edmonton Journal*, a newspaper which is moderate in tone and as a rule not extreme in policy, should have seen fit in an editorial a few weeks ago to attack the Convention's decision.

That Alberta farmers and farm women, who desire peaceful relations with all other peoples, should go on record in favor of setting up the normal diplomatic machinery by which alone differences of opinion between one government and another can be adjusted peacefully, was a clear revelation of their freedom from fear of the heinous hunting newspapers which are so numerous in this country.

In the light of the *Journal's* recent dissent, it is interesting to note that the position which *The U.F.A.* took up four months ago, is today the position of the most respectable portion of the British Conservative press. *The Spectator*, of London, England, a paper which our British readers at least will know to be the most moderate and scrupulous of English Conservative weeklies, had this to say in a recent issue:

"We think that Britain should make a serious attempt to re-establish diplomatic contact with Moscow for two reasons. The first, and such the more important reason, however we may dislike the fact, is that European peace cannot be achieved without the co-operation of Russia. . . . The second reason why we advocate the resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia is an economic one. This does not weigh so much with us, but it is important, nevertheless, especially when we have a million unemployed."

Perhaps the most authoritative statement by the British Liberal party on the Anglo-Russian relations during the past year, is contained in the famous "Industrial Report" prepared by a committee of experts and issued recently, to which the party is pledged.

"It is essential (states this report) to recognize that the present unsatisfactory relations between Russia and the

rest of the world are not merely preventing us from carrying on trade which would help very much to lift us out of depression, but are one of the chief causes that prevent the spread in Europe of an atmosphere of real and prolonged peace."

The Liberal report is underlined and strongly supported by J. M. Keynes, formerly adviser to the British Treasury, and one of the most distinguished of living economists, who is today editor of the *London Nation*. Mr. Keynes is reported to have stated, a few weeks ago, that:

"The lack of normal economic relations between England and the Soviet Russia was prejudicial to British export and to the peaceful atmosphere of Europe. He further stated that the Liberal and Labor parties in Great Britain would take the first opportunity to re-establish normal relations with Soviet Russia."

In the *London Sunday Times*, of recent date, F. A. Mackenzie publishes a remarkable article urging a change in British policy towards Russia. The *Sunday Times* is one of the strongly Conservative London papers. It is supported by a Scottish paper, under the same ownership, the *Daily Record and Herald*, of Glasgow, which declares:

"It is time some effort was made to resume normal relations with Russia."

To anyone who studies the responsible newspapers of the old country with care, it is a melancholy reflection that in Canada, a Liberal Government under the Premiership of Mr. King, has a less enlightened conception of its duty to the cause of international comity than the British Liberal party or the moderate section of the British Conservative press, and that an important section of the Canadian press appears to be satisfied with this unhappy situation.

But while our quotations from Conservative and Liberal sources reveal the extent to which the Canadian Government and a portion of our Canadian press lag behind representative British opinion, what chiefly concerns Alberta farmers is that the great British co-operative movement, inspired by similar ideals to our own, and imbued with a desire equal to our own for peaceful policies, is in full accord with us upon this question and undoubtedly would welcome our support.

The *Canadian Co-operator* for April quotes E. F. Wise, C.B., formerly an important official of the British Foreign Office, and a man whose opinion is respected everywhere in the Co-operative world, who in the *People's Year Book* of 1928, published jointly by the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies, presents a strong case for the resumption of relations, while the Cheltenham Congress of the British Co-operative Movement, "which probably represented one-third of the people of the United Kingdom" passed the following emergency resolution:

"That this Congress renew its greetings of friendship to Russian Co-operators, and urges all sections of the Co-operative Movement to maintain and develop trading relations with the Russian Co-operative Movement, and to work for the full renewal of peaceful relations with that country."

"That clear-cut pronouncement," as the *Canadian Co-operator* states, "no doubt . . . reflects the consensus of opinion throughout the co-operative world."

The organized farmers and the organized farm women of Alberta have many times gone on record in support of the cause of international peace. It is one of the most important subjects dealt with by the Association in the meetings of its various branches. The breaking off of diplomatic relations between governments is a threat to peace, even though hostilities may be avoided, and should never be resorted to if any means of escape be possible. In the case dealt with by the U.F.A. Convention the countries concerned were Canada and Russia. They might have been Canada and any other country—Canada and Mexico, for instance, or Canada and Fascist Italy. The principle would have held good in these cases. To have peaceful relations it is not necessary that we should agree about a form of government.

Since the U.F.A. is definitely and deeply committed to participation in the moulding of Federal policy through the House of Commons, it was both proper and inevitable that the Convention should go on record upon this important question. The action taken by the Convention in January was in harmony with enlightened opinion in Canada and throughout the world.

The Attempt to Discredit Public Ownership

Daily Press Fails to Project Public Ownership Against Powerful Assault—How the Power Company's Method of Financing Would Apply on the Farm.

By
"LEE VINCENT"

At the present time a concerted effort is being made to discredit public ownership in Alberta, in Western Canada, and in fact all over the Dominion. Every shortcoming of a public-owned venture, imagined or real, is eagerly pounced on and elaborately broadcasted by interests adverse to anything but private ownership. Financial newspapers are particularly energetic in this campaign. Their creed is: "Can any good thing come out of public ownership?"

In Alberta there is not one important daily newspaper prepared to make an out-and-out stand for public ownership. That is one reason why power interests are obtaining such a hold. Surely the people have had sufficiently bitter experience to realize that once they hand over to vested interests the natural resources of the country the result is the exploitation of the resources for profit.

Two companies dominate the power situation in Alberta today. One of these companies is controlled by Montreal capitalists and the other by moneyed interests in New York city. Neither company is interested in Alberta because of love for the inhabitants of this Province, or fondness of the climate. They are here to make money.

The ways of the average run of private enterprises are well-known. Let a farmer apply their customary method of financing to his own farm, and here is how he would operate:

The farm, let us say, consists of 500 acres of land worth \$30 an acre, a total of \$15,000. The owner forms a limited liability stock company with a capital of \$50,000. First mortgage bonds or preferred stock to the extent of \$15,000 may be issued. The capitalization may include 35,000 shares of common stock and a bonus of one common may be offered with each preferred as additional "bait." The balance of the 35,000 common may be retained by the company, which is the original owner with a set of dummy directors (a couple of thousand common stock as gifts will obtain all the directors required.)

So the owner, after the sale of the preferred stock, has the price of his farm and still virtually owns it because of his retention of the majority

of the common stock. The common stock holders are possessed of exclusive voting rights.

The next step, is to make sufficient profits for all. If the farm was an enterprise such as a power company, the method would be to dispose of the product at such a price as would insure ample profits, sufficient to pay all expenses, interest on the preferred stock, and interest on the common, and at the same time provide sufficient reserve funds for emergency, and depreciation to offset the wear and tear of the plant.

The process might be extended further. If the livestock end of the farm operations proved very profitable a subsidiary company might be formed. The whole stock process would be gone through again and the original company retain a majority of the stock. The poultry, the dairy, and other branches might all be made subsidiary companies. It is a great game and one that yields golden profits.

This is the method used by private corporations. Profits first, last and always.

Public ownership, on the other hand, is not concerned with profit-making. Its objective is service at a reasonable cost. It is true that very often the public makes too extravagant demands on its own organization; that employees seek higher wages and better working conditions than are paid by private enterprises; and that occasionally politicians operate publicly-owned enterprises more for their own political advantage than for the good of the general public.

Given efficient management and a fair-minded public attitude, and public ownership will provide splendid service at a low cost. It furnishes safeguards against public exploitation, and preserves the wealth of natural resources for the benefit of the entire population.

These things should be known by the people of Alberta. The power problem is one of immense importance right now. Its pressing importance is not being fully realized. If the citizens of Alberta are not alert; if they do not insist on their own rights; they will wake up some morning to find the entire power resources of Alberta firmly in the grasp of private enterprises. Right now these corporations are very friendly; very eager

and anxious to be known as public servants; full of zeal for the "people." But once they get firmly entrenched the story is apt to be a different one.

—o—

Saskatchewan Has Power Problem Too!

In common with Alberta and various other Provinces of Canada—Saskatchewan is today faced with the alternative of private control of power in the interests of a small group of financiers, or public control in the interests of the community.

The following editorial, from the Western Producer, Saskatoon, contains a warning against the dangers with which that Province is confronted:

Power Control

It is our belief that the people of Saskatchewan want to see electrical power development in the Province more or less patterned on the undertakings of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. That is, we do not think that the Saskatchewan people desire to see private financial interests in control of power development in this Province. Developments all over North America and in Europe indicate that the time is fast going when a small individual plant can develop electrical energy on an economical basis. The power scheme of the future involves a very extensive undertaking, with quantity production and a vast distribution. Private companies have realized that fact.

Although, as Hon. George Spence pointed out last winter, about ninety-five per cent of the electrical development in Saskatchewan is publicly owned, that percentage is diminishing. It cannot be taken as a permanent condition unless something is done to make it permanent.

It is being pointed out to the smaller communities in a manner which cannot fail to impress them that they are not acting in a sensible business-like manner if they continue to cling to the idea that they can, individually, develop energy at a reasonably low cost. It is being shown to them that a large development, embracing a dozen communities, is more logical and economical. As they cannot embark on such a scheme themselves the natural and logical thing to do is to let some privately-controlled and financially capable concern do it for them. This the private companies are enthusiastically anxious to do, and many municipally-owned plants have fallen into the hands of private companies.

Every small town that sells out is making it harder for a Provincially-controlled scheme to start. At the present moment the City of Saskatoon is being besieged by philanthropic corporations desirous of supplying light and power and electric traction. It is even possible that the citizens of Saskatoon might be able to make a better deal with a private company than would be possible were the a unit in a Provincial power scheme, for the promoters of the private corporations

(Continued on page 20)

Parliament Inquires Into Immigration Question

A Brief Survey of the Evidence Brought Before the Committee of the House of Commons, which is Investigating Difficult Problem.



By

W. T. LUCAS, M.P.

OTTAWA, May 3.—There is, perhaps, no subject that is being discussed more at the present time, nor one which is of greater or more far-reaching importance to the Canadian people than that of immigration.

Canada, being a young and undeveloped country, embracing an area greater in extent than the United States, possessing an invigorating climate, with untold natural resources and fertile lands waiting for the hand of man to develop, should offer wonderful opportunities to the new settler.

It has been stated that we have provided facilities, including transportation, education, etc., to accommodate a population of at least double the number we now possess, and, though we have spent, and continue to spend annually, vast sums of money and energy to attract new settlers to Canada, we are not making the progress that one would naturally expect.

What Official Figures Show

A glance at the following figures should, I think, convince anyone of the truth of my last statement. The Federal Government takes a census every ten years, the last one being taken in 1921, and a quinquennial census taken in the three Prairie Provinces, the last one in 1924, so that we have reliable figures on which to base our conclusions, so far as the three Prairie Provinces are concerned. The following figures are compiled from data obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

Province	Population 1901	Population 1906	Actual 4-year increase	Natural increase 1901-06	New Immigration 1901-06
Manitoba	455,374	593,558	138,184	12,646	125,538
Saskatchewan	127,219	200,421	73,202	74,586	-1,384
Alberta	284,424	507,399	222,975	30,312	192,663
	1,066,827	1,401,378	334,551	179,544	155,007

All Natural Increase Lost

It will be noted from the above that if we take the population as at 1921, and add to it the natural increase and new immigration, we would have had a population in 1926 of 2,316,031, but the census shows our population for the three Prairie Provinces to be only 2,067,093, or, in other words, we lost the whole of our natural increase and 24.6 per cent of our new immigrants.

I have stated that we have lost the whole of our natural increase, and my reason for that assumption is that the United States, having a quota law against foreigners, these could not enter the United States unless in an illegal manner. A pamphlet published in the United States by some leading scientists makes the following statement:

"Except for brief periods, immigration will not increase the population above the figure it will reach without immigration. If we admit those from other lands, we shall decrease by a like number those who will be born of those now here. The question for cold-blooded consideration by the American of today is this: . . . do you want the soil inherited by your son or by the son of one who now tills a foreign land?"

That question applies with equal force to the Canadian. There has developed

within the last few years so much criticism regarding the immigration policy of the Dominion that, at the present session, the Government referred the question of immigration and colonization to a Parliamentary committee for investigation.

Canadian Immigration Organization

The first witness called was Mr. Egan (Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization) who outlined to the committee the general organization and workings of his Department, which, briefly, is as follows: The head organization, of course, is at Ottawa, and the Dominion is divided into three divisions, viz., Eastern, Western and Pacific, with officers in charge of each.

In the United States there are seventeen districts manned by officials.

In Great Britain there are twenty offices with 137 officials, with Mr. Bruce Walker in charge, with headquarters in London.

On the Continent there are officials situated at Antwerp, Danzig, Hamburg, Paris, Riga and Rotterdam.

In regard to immigration from the British Isles, there are no restrictions on any class of people, other than a strict medical examination, and provided they pay full fare and satisfy the immigration officials that they will not become a charge on the country.

This also applies to immigrants from what are called preferred countries, with this exception, that all immigrants other than from Great Britain have to provide passports.

From Central and Southern Europe no immigrants are admitted unless they declare their intention of working on the

land or as domestic servants and pay full fare.

From Great Britain, under the Empire Settlement Scheme, there are what are known as assisted passages, where anyone coming to Canada to engage in agricultural work, or as domestic servants, may receive a reduced passage rate.

There is also what is known as the three thousand family scheme, where British farmers coming to Canada to take up land may receive assistance by the Canadian Government providing farms at reasonable cost and the British Government advancing \$1,500 by way of loan for stock and equipment.

Strict Medical Examination

All immigrants coming to Canada from Great Britain or the Continent have to undergo a strict medical examination and must be morally and physically fit. Heretofore this medical examination was partially done on the other side and again inspected at port of entry. This has often led to a lot of hardship, especially where an immigrant sold out his property and came over only to be rejected here. In order to overcome this difficulty and for the purpose of a more uniform medical examination, at the beginning of the present year a new policy was adopted, and now we have a number of Canadian doctors stationed abroad to inspect and pass prospective settlers.

The Government also has an agreement with the two railway companies, giving them permission to bring agricultural workers and domestic servants, and right here there is a strong belief that the railways are bringing in a lot of people who are not going on the land. This the railways deny, but a number of witnesses have stressed the fact that there have been far too many immigrants from Central and Southern Europe coming into Canada under the guise of going on the land, but who drift into the cities and tend to lower the standard of living in this country, and a number of suggestions have been made that a quota law should be established against the foreigner from the non-preferred countries.

Up to the present time a number of witnesses have appeared before the Committee and many suggestions have been made. It has been rather noticeable that when a witness appears to criticize the existing methods and results, he is at once subjected to a grilling examination by the Government supporters, and it would appear at least that the Government supporters were more anxious to defend the Government than to ascertain all the facts.

Cases Bred Before Committee

Canon Bord, representing the Anglican Diocese of Saskatchewan, had rather a warm time in Committee when he raised the question of the twenty-seven Roman Catholic priests employed by the Government in repatriation of French Canadians from the United States, and claimed that these priests were not all working at what they were being paid to do, but were engaged in transferring French Canadians from Quebec to Western Canada. He complained that while the Anglican Bishop had called on the former



W. T. LUCAS, M.P.

Minister of Immigration and had been promised the expenses for two Anglican clergy, when arrangements were made to put these men to work and confirmation of the agreement was sought, the answer was that there were no funds available. Canon Burd also claimed that discrimination was shown against the Britisher and stated there was a feeling abroad in

Great Britain that Canada did not want British settlers.

There are still a number of witnesses to be heard before the committee makes its report.

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVES

Sixty-six farmers' co-operatives were organized in Manitoba during 1927.

according to a recent report of the Manitoba Co-operative Marketing Board. Forty-three of the associations were for owning elevators; 13 for marketing livestock; 4 were trading associations; 3, associations of seed growers; 2 were co-operative wholesalers; and one was a central agency for marketing livestock for the associations in the prairie provinces.—*Agricultural Co-Operation*.

Member for Battle River Discusses National Problems in Budget Debate

Problems of Taxation and Financial Policy Dealt With by U.F.A. Member in Important Speech.

In rising to take part in this debate I wish first of all to congratulate the Minister of Finance (Mr. Robb), on the fact that he has been able to balance the budget this year and, according to his figures, show a credit of \$54,815,000. I congratulate him upon this surplus as I would congratulate the farmer who has been fortunate enough to have a good crop. It may be possible that it is through his good cultivation, but probably it is because of the fact that the rain and the sunshine came at the proper times and the crop grew. I think that irrespective of what Finance Minister and what government had been in power under present business conditions we should have had a surplus, and therefore I think the Finance Minister is fortunate in being in power at a time when business is good.

NEEDS OF PROVINCES

As we have a surplus of over \$54,000,000 I should think the Minister of Finance might give some thought to being a little more generous towards those Provinces, whether in the east or in the west, which are having difficulty in meeting their budgets, and which, if they pass legislation for Old Age Pensions, will be forced under the legislation we passed here last year to dip into their own treasuries, whether they can afford it or not, if they are going to take advantage of that act. I have always claimed that the Old Age Pension scheme should be a wholly Federal one, instead of half Federal and half Provincial. With this surplus of over \$54,000,000, I think the Minister of Finance might have looked with a kindly eye upon giving the Provinces more help in this respect.

Much has been said about prosperity, and those supporting the Government who have spoken have laid a great deal of stress upon the country's condition. I would ask the Government what they regard as real prosperity? Is it the fact that we have a large export market? Is it the fact that we have a few more hundreds of men who are in a position by reason of their large incomes to pay income tax? Is it the fact that we have more bank loans? Or is it the fact that the rank and file of the people of this country are socially and financially better off? I had placed in my hands yesterday a pamphlet published by the Canadian Council of Child Welfare. On looking through it I was surprised to find the following statements, headed, "Present Day Facts for Thinking Canadians":

"Of 332,205 children born in Canada last year, 7,061 were still-born; 23,471 died before their first birthday; 30,973 died before their fifth birthday; 1,314 mothers died in

We print in full in this issue the important speech delivered by H. E. Spencer, U.F.A. member for Battle River, in the course of the budget debate in the House of Commons. The speech will be found of much value to citizens who are not concerned in the usual stock-in-trade of party politics, but have a genuine interest in national problems.

Owing to the circumstance that as Secretary of the U.F.A. Group he has heavy responsibilities of a special character, in addition to his work in the House and in the Committee, Mr. Spencer will be unable to write for our columns during the session.

childbirth. Yet the greater number of these deaths was preventable."

The front page of the pamphlet has this announcement:

"Last year Canada lost 28,064 children under five years of age."

Now, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that if that condition of things exists we cannot say the country is prosperous. If this pamphlet is false, it should be suppressed; if it is true, then I think action should be taken at once by the proper department of Government to remedy this deplorable state of affairs.

During the course of the debate a good deal has been said about taxation, and the Minister of Finance claims that taxation has been reduced during the Liberal administration. Looking at figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, I find that although in some years there has been a reduction, yet on the whole there has been a gradual increase in taxation. Let me give the figures for 1922 and 1927:

Customs and 1922	1927
excise duties collected...	\$158,197,292 \$210,600,000

Taking the total taxation collected, including special war taxes, we find that in 1922 the figure was \$409,784,006, while five years later it amounted to \$470,997,041. These figures would seem to contradict the claim made on behalf of the Government that taxation has been reduced.

ONLY FAIR PROCEDURE IN REDUCTION

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that if taxation is to be reduced—as it well might be with the surplus at the disposal of the Minister of Finance—the only fair procedure would be first of all to reduce those taxes which will bring about a lower cost of living—tariff taxes; secondly, the reduction of the sales tax should be considered; and last,

the income tax. Unfortunately the Minister of Finance has decided to grant relief in respect to the income tax first. In my view he should begin by reducing those taxes that would relieve the rank and file of the people, and so make it easier for the family man to carry on. The following figures in regard to income tax will, I think, be of interest to the House:

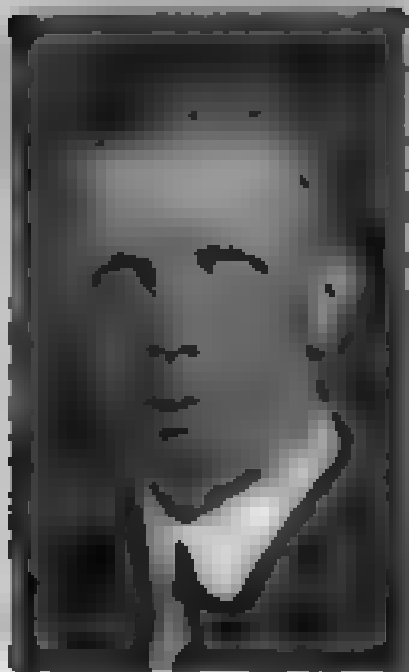
Individual Income Taxpayers, Fiscal Year 1928-29		Average	
Amount of income	Number of taxpayers	Percentage of all taxpayers	Percentage tax paid by each individual
Under \$5,000...	97,171	54.75	\$206,000 12.75 32.4
\$5,000-\$10,000...	17,393	10.01	\$1,078,000 44.77 44.9
\$10,000-\$20,000...	374	.20	\$4,073,000 17.00 1,304.1
\$20,000 and over...	704	.40	\$7,113,000 29.13 50,000.0
	114,539	100.00	\$12,460,000 100.00

I take it to be the business of a Government to legislate in the best interests of the rank and file of the people rather than for a special few. We all need three specific things: food, clothing and shelter. Until all our people have those three essentials with a reasonable standard of living, only the minimum of taxation should be imposed. The Minister of Finance has seen fit to grant the greatest relief to the 116,029 citizens of this country who are in the enjoyment of incomes ranging from \$3,000 to \$50,000 and over, and surely they have enough and to spare to provide the necessities of life.

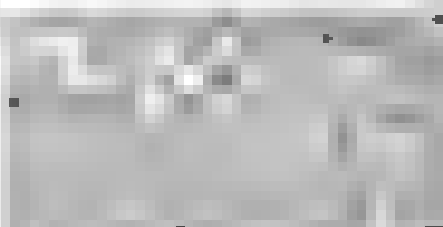
With reference to the balance sheet placed before us by the Minister of Finance, I observe that there is an increase in the revenue of the Post Office Department amounting to \$1,530,831. I congratulate the Postmaster General (Mr. Veniot) on this excellent showing, and I sincerely hope that he will now give more consideration to the providing of postal services in the outlying districts of the Dominion. Another item of interest has to do with the Canada Grain Act. Under this head the estimated revenue is given at \$2,600,000, an increase of \$17,016. It has been intimated more than once by hon. members who do not happen to live in Western Canada, and know nothing of the grain trade, that the cost of administering the Grain Act is met from the coffers of the Federal Government, and that therefore all Canada helps to pay this cost, which is incurred for the benefit of the grain growers of the Western Provinces. Let me reassure any hon. gentlemen who still labors under this delusion that any such suggestion is not at all in accordance with the facts; the cost of administering the grain act is borne entirely by the grain growers of Canada.

THE LARGEST ITEM OF EXPENDITURE

With regard to expenditures, I notice that the largest item is for the interest on



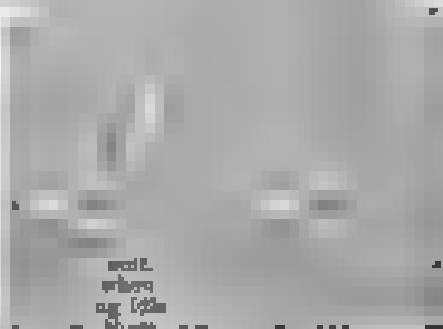
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U.S. AIR FORCE MAJOR GENERAL

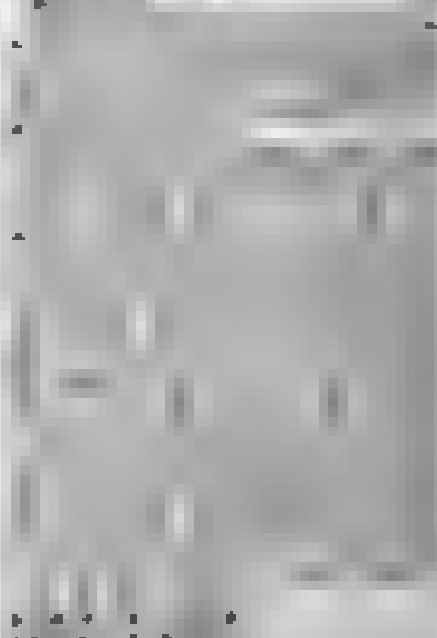
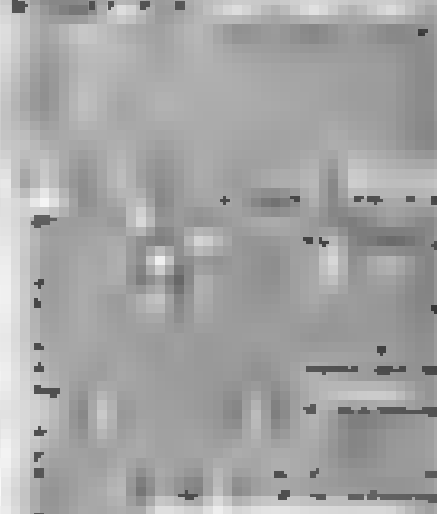


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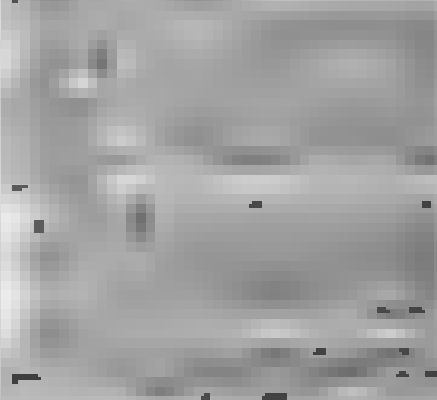


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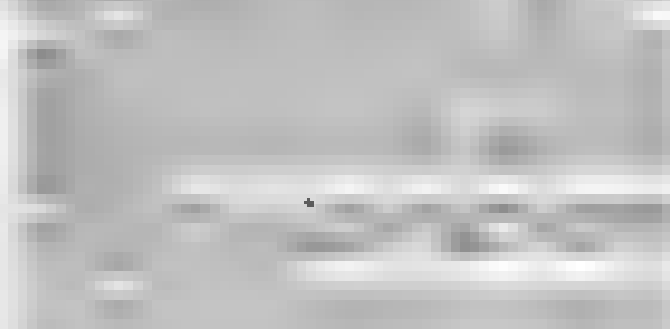


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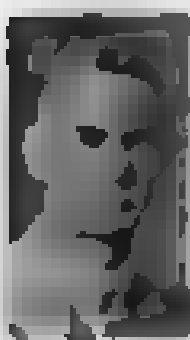
News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and General Public in the Department of Agriculture and Forestry of the Alberta Wheat Pool



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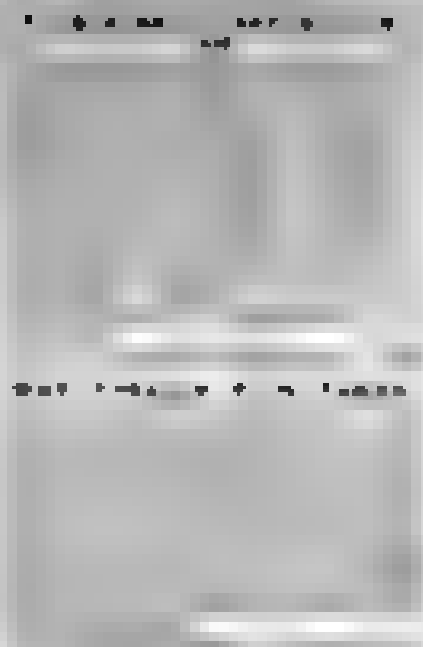


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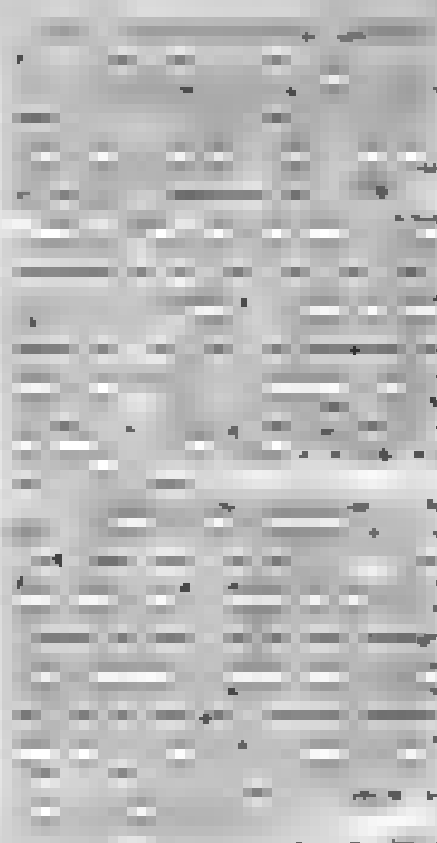


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Alberta Wheat Pool's Vancouver Terminal

The new \$1,000,000 Alberta Wheat Pool's Vancouver Terminal is the largest in the world.



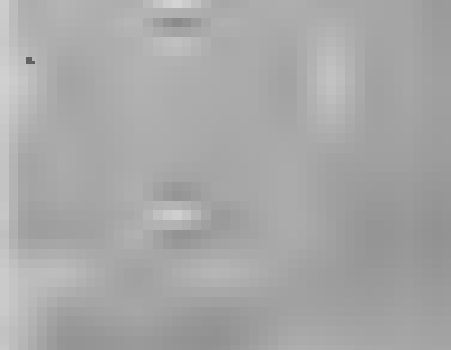
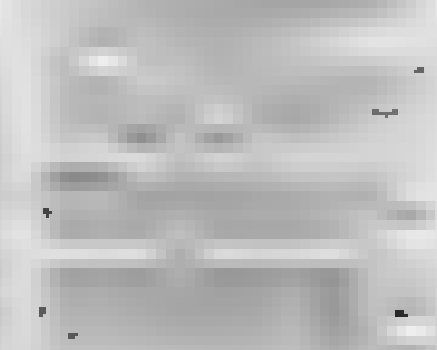
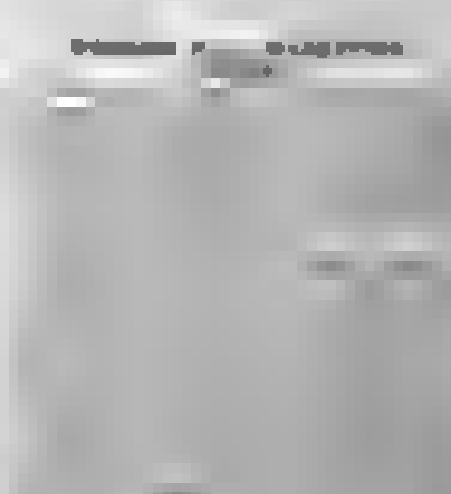
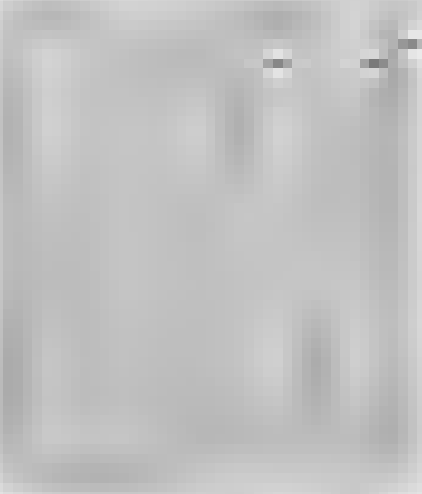
Secured. C. D. Howe and Company of Port Arthur are the engineers.

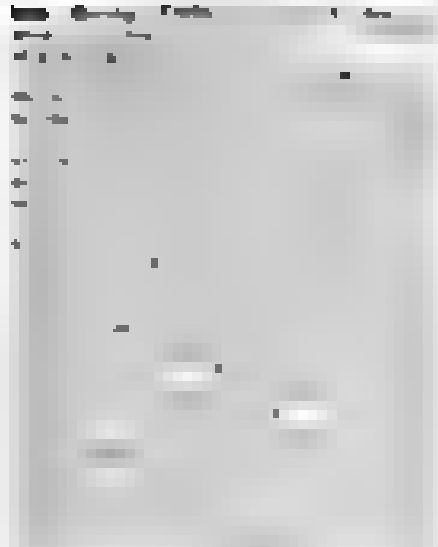
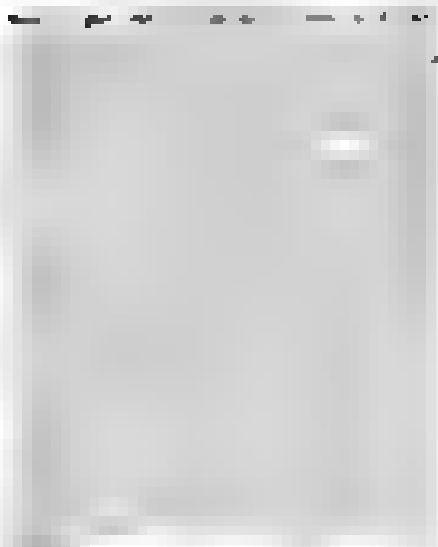
The completion of this terminal will give the

terminal a capacity of 5,000 tons per day, the Pacific coast, 4,000 tons per day, and at V.

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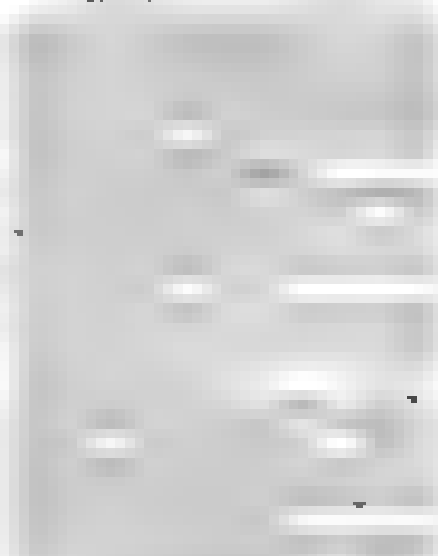
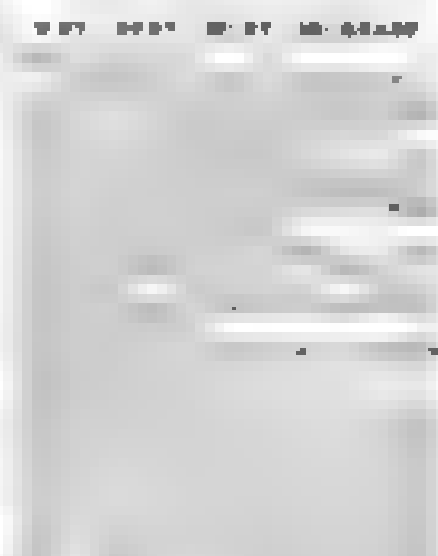




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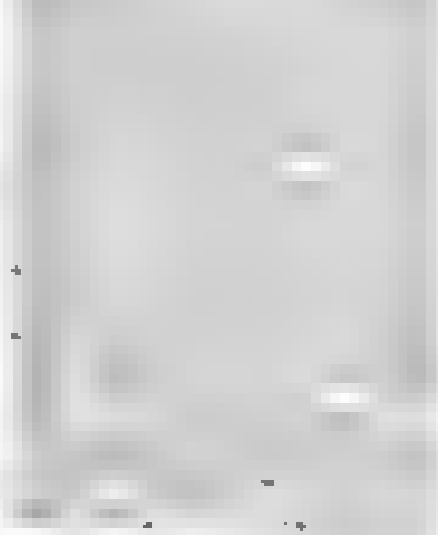
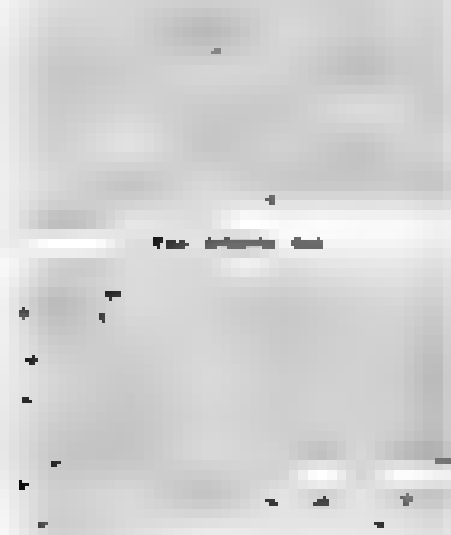
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A good wheat is one that is well adapted to the soil and climate of the country where it is grown. It should be of good quality and yield a large amount of grain.

Benefits of Good Wheat

Good wheat is a valuable asset to the farmer. It yields a large amount of grain and is of good quality. It is also well adapted to the soil and climate of the country where it is grown.

The Grain of Knowledge

The grain of knowledge is a valuable asset to the individual. It yields a large amount of wisdom and is of good quality. It is also well adapted to the soil and climate of the country where it is grown.

Grain of Truth

The grain of truth is a valuable asset to the individual. It yields a large amount of wisdom and is of good quality. It is also well adapted to the soil and climate of the country where it is grown.

Good Treatment from Everyone

Good treatment from everyone is a valuable asset to the individual. It yields a large amount of wisdom and is of good quality. It is also well adapted to the soil and climate of the country where it is grown.

The Spirit of Progress

The spirit of progress is a valuable asset to the individual. It yields a large amount of wisdom and is of good quality. It is also well adapted to the soil and climate of the country where it is grown.

NOTES

Remember to enter in this a through trip. The grain of knowledge is a valuable asset to the individual. It yields a large amount of wisdom and is of good quality. It is also well adapted to the soil and climate of the country where it is grown.



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THE NEW COINS

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A Visit to the Royal Mint at Ottawa

May 19. Many of our readers will have seen the new coins struck at the Royal Mint at Ottawa, and will have seen the new coins struck at the Royal Mint at Ottawa.

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space of economic factors. And so when the new Don Quixote met his mortal's overthrow, he was smitten with a great wind of betrayal. A fact, his only fault was the fatal mistake of setting out to fight economic forces with naive political idealism. That is as hopeful a prospecting as it would be, as a football team to think that, by kicking soccer it could get a team that was determined to play rugby. The fatal blunder (doubling and the most delicate combination) would be criticized in no way by the traitor; simple idea of picking up the ball and kicking.

The Wilsons and Robert Smith may cry out: We have proclaimed a new era, a different order is now in force, you are breaking the rules. But there is no new era in which appears the dark forces cosmopolitan finance are their own master. In the face of religious conservatism, the statesman armed only with justice though they were a hundred leagues of distance stands side-by-side before. A road that has recently been paved in the liberal power, the freedom of the press as a plank of the Washington conference. There will be no new era, the freedom of the press, as the new era there in the air, and America as the first moral power. The world will grow of all the various forms of economic anything of the kind. There will be no new era, as the new era, as the various of humanity or force.

As regards the European war, our Government could still reject, with horror the proposal of a very mild revision of a gas of war. But the turbulent period of violence had not been closed by economic motives of warfare was not yet fully developed. The ultimate economic war of the future will be a naked struggle for entrance in the world of interests from the capitalist in which it is a struggle for difficult in individuals, classes, or nations to survive. A whole nation will be devoting its concentrated energies by one means or fuel, and with the aid of all the resources of science to destroy the other nation, torn, women and children into a million.

From Dulles' Column

After analyzing the European darkness that is this world, we find not only that indeed it does give a sentence which means to go to be fundamental stages, but it immediately proceeds in path that the most basic interpretation of our mind, and to reach off the development to a kind of moralists. Thus The Times tells us, "The grounds of war are to be found especially in economic relations," and "if economic relations are not upon a reasonable footing, settlements will have been down to make war inevitable."

Granted, we begin to think that we have had that The Times will, wants to tell you, in substance as The League of International Law. It has a mind such for digging people as rules relating to the sale of goods, to merchandise, works in intellectual, to labor and capacity to production. None of these things matter much, be fundamental but that the international economic system of such action does immediately arise. Several leading nations were to agree on a change in the system and negotiate an introduction, he was including order that would be best of all. They can do so, as to the economic work for its perfect development, he from international. But remarkably it is open to a single subject in which all the economic life as in a new basis and of our important nature will be embodied in this course, all others would disappear before long.

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University of Alberta, Edmonton

June 25th - 29th, 1928

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- + focus on the development and management of structure working strategy objectives personnel
- knows and the general behaviour of operators in the process.

The Board has therefore recommended to the Government the organization of the Institute in about 1955. It will have some 200 staff.

THESE

The following are representatives of representatives and the primary documents found in the study with the help of the representative documents in the study to represent the documents.

WHAT THE FT MEANS

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But parents concerned it did an adequate job of explaining the threat to learning a number of the lessons for students as an individual case as well as

From equation (2) we get the following relationships between the rate of α and β emissions:

The average value is measured in each plane of the x -space, over n -repetitions, thereby reducing the experimental uncertainty due to the limitation of the laboratory instrument at a given x -plane, which is to be taken into account also when using eq. (10).

This week's *World's Worst* features a review of the last season of *Survivor* and the winning has been announced for the first time since the season 10 finale. The season 10 finale was a double episode, and the season 10 winner was the first to win the season 10 prize.

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The issue of E-100 has been one central to the Panel as defined in that way by the authorizing language of approved legislation. It is not surprising to learn the very group of us cannot help but express our deepest concerns. The responsibility of E-100 will also be discussed in continuing the successful outcome of the mission.

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NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Shippers of the Livestock to American Markets

Insights Will Deal With the Problems Livestock Shippers

Large livestock shippers are expected to meet at Calgary on a special session

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDING
31st DECEMBER 1934

Number of Farms on Yards

Calgary
Edmonton

1934		1933		1932		1931		1930		1929		1928		1927		1926		1925		1924		1923		1922		1921		1920		1919		1918		1917		1916		1915		1914		1913		1912		1911		1910		1909		1908		1907		1906		1905		1904		1903		1902		1901		1900		1899		1898		1897		1896		1895		1894		1893		1892		1891		1890		1889		1888		1887		1886		1885		1884		1883		1882		1881		1880		1879		1878		1877		1876		1875		1874		1873		1872		1871		1870		1869		1868		1867		1866		1865		1864		1863		1862		1861		1860		1859		1858		1857		1856		1855		1854		1853		1852		1851		1850		1849		1848		1847		1846		1845		1844		1843		1842		1841		1840		1839		1838		1837		1836		1835		1834		1833		1832		1831		1830		1829		1828		1827		1826		1825		1824		1823		1822		1821		1820		1819		1818		1817		1816		1815		1814		1813		1812		1811		1810		1809		1808		1807		1806		1805		1804		1803		1802		1801		1800		1799		1798		1797		1796		1795		1794		1793		1792		1791		1790		1789		1788		1787		1786		1785		1784		1783		1782		1781		1780		1779		1778		1777		1776		1775		1774		1773		1772		1771		1770		1769		1768		1767		1766		1765		1764		1763		1762		1761		1760		1759		1758		1757		1756		1755		1754		1753		1752		1751		1750		1749		1748		1747		1746		1745		1744		1743		1742		1741		1740		1739		1738		1737		1736		1735		1734		1733		1732		1731		1730		1729		1728		1727		1726		1725		1724		1723		1722		1721		1720		1719		1718		1717		1716		1715		1714		1713		1712		1711		1710		1709		1708		1707		1706		1705		1704		1703		1702		1701		1700		1699		1698		1697		1696		1695		1694		1693		1692		1691		1690		1689		1688		1687		1686		1685		1684		1683		1682		1681		1680		1679		1678		1677		1676		1675		1674		1673		1672		1671		1670		1669		1668		1667		1666		1665		1664		1663		1662		1661		1660		1659		1658		1657		1656		1655		1654		1653		1652		1651		1650		1649		1648		1647		1646		1645		1644		1643		1642		1641		1640		1639		1638		1637		1636		1635		1634		1633		1632		1631		1630		1629		1628		1627		1626		1625		1624		1623		1622		1621		1620		1619		1618		1617		1616		1615		1614		1613		1612		1611		1610		1609		1608		1607		1606		1605		1604		1603		1602		1601		1600		1599		1598		1597		1596		1595		1594		1593		1592		1591		1590		1589		1588		1587		1586		1585		1584		1583		1582		1581		1580		1579		1578		1577		1576		1575		1574		1573		1572		1571		1570		1569		1568		1567		1566		1565		1564		1563		1562		1561		1560		1559		1558		1557		1556		1555		1554		1553		1552		1551		1550		1549		1548		1547		1546		1545		1544		1543		1542		1541		1540		1539		1538		1537		1536		1535		1534		1533		1532		1531		1530		1529		1528		1527		1526		1525		1524		1523		1522		1521		1520		1519		1518		1517		1516		1515		1514		1513		1512		1511		1510		1509		1508		1507		1506		1505		1504		1503		1502		1501		1500		1499		1498		1497		1496		1495		1494		1493		1492		1491	
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When the hay is laid out in rows, the binder is used to bind the hay to the ground. The Frost & Wood Binder does this better than any other binder. It has a wide drive wheel and a wide range of adjustment for handling in any condition—all buyers are happy. The platform frame is firmly braced. The parts make a perfect shed and the following Frost & Wood another class the rest.

FROST & WOOD

Dependable Farm Implements

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giant's meals and keeping him thin and poor, when by reason of his great industry he should be fat and flourishing. But conditions even here are beginning to change. One part of this western giant has a son, called "Wheat Pool," and believe me, he is some fighter, when you consider he is only a four-year-old. He won't let the harpies take his part of the dinner but he keeps it himself, sells some, and uses some. The harpies looked awry when he began to sell what he had grown and reaped. They had been fishing so much, and for such a long time, that they seemed to think it was their own when the giant had finished cutting and threshing and hauling it. They thought no one but themselves was capable of taking such produce to market, or having anything to do with it, but them.

The Greatest Puzzle

The greatest puzzle is why does not this giant act altogether in harmony and unity with himself? He has accomplished so much, in so short a time, when only a little awake! He is at times very drowsy yet, in fact to my certain knowledge he has only used one-half of his great strength, in regard to taking his own products to market. He is still like a man standing at two road-ends, one part of him wanting to go one way, the other part searching very decidedly down the other road.

There has been such a lot lost on that other road, where the harpies still march, but not so merry, nor so many, as of yore. If ever all of this giant could act together and he could make up his mind which is legion, what a movement among the harpies there would be! No more taking of dinners; the giant would grow fat and well clothed. If he would just use his head more, and the other part of him no less! The little awakening he has indulged in has been like an earthquake among the harpies of the world, but he is so slow he has dwelt at the bottom of a great stairway so long, and might have accomplished so much.

A Strange Mixture

He is a strange mixture—a sluggard above, active below; lets others take his harvests, after he has toiled so.

Whether the day will ever come when he is thoroughly aroused, and alive all over, I do not know, but if it does it will be a great awakening, and much that has been done so far will seem as nothing compared to what he will do then. The harpies will have to toil for their own dinners or else make clothing for the giant that has so often been nearly naked and famished too, although he grew so much. But then, others grow fat and flourished on what should have gone to feed and clothe the giant.

Awake! Giant, awake! and shake thyself, no more be shorn in the lap of De-Siah, like Samson of old!

RICHARD AIREY,
Secretary, Westwoods Local.

Look not mournfully into the past—
it comes not back again; wisely improve
the present—it is thine; go forth to meet
the shadowy future, without fear and with
a manly heart. —Longfellow.

COURTESY

Lady—"It is many years since I saw you
but, Lieutenant Silvanus."
Officer—"Captain, madam."
Lady—"Indeed—well, I hope you will
be a general before I see you again."

MEMBER FOR BATTLE RIVER

(Continued from page 11)

which gave very valuable information,
the figures show the following:
Total Dominion notes, Dec.
31, 1927.....\$250,808,363
Total Dominion notes Dec.
31, 1927, in circulation
comprising —25c, \$1, \$2,
\$4, \$5, \$50, \$500, \$1,000.....34,309,943
Balance being "legals" (\$5,000
and \$50,000) used between
banks only.....\$180,438,422

Bank notes in circulation Dec.
31, 1927 (as stated by the
Finance Minister Feb. 13,
1928).....182,747,069
Amount of Dominion notes in
circulation as above.....34,309,943

Balance being amount of pri-
vate bank notes over Domini-
on Government notes in
circulation.....\$148,377,067

WHY NOT EXERCISE DOMINION'S RIGHT?

Why should not the Dominion of Canada exercise its right to put more notes in circulation than are used by the private banks? Why give over a special privilege, which can save a good deal of money to the taxpayers of this country, to private interests? I would like to point out that a Dominion note and a Dominion bond are based on exactly the same assets; they each carry a Government guarantee, the only difference being that one bears interest while the other does not. The more Dominion notes we can safely put into circulation instead of bonds, the more money is going to be saved to the taxpayers of this country.

Let me here advance another suggestion which I have made before and which in former years the Minister has been kind enough to promise to consider. I hope this year he will go even further than that. My suggestion is that he should offer a little higher interest on the savings in the post office savings bank, which carries a Government guarantee. In that way I am sure he will get millions of dollars at a very low rate of interest should he need to borrow money in that way.

I come now to the last phase of my address. This seventh budget of a Liberal administration is, I think I am safe in saying, fairly satisfactory to the hon. members of the Conservative party, but is not at all satisfactory to a very large number of the Government's supporters, and certainly cannot be accepted by the members of the groups in this corner of the House. Several hon. members have said that the Government has tinkered with the tariff in the latest budget proposals. No less than 122 items of the tariff have been struck out and 159 substituted. Taking it all in all, a study of the tariff discloses that whatever benefit is to flow from this tinkering will be to the advantage of the manufacturers rather than the consumers of this country.

As a basis for what I am about to say, may I be permitted to read a resolution which was passed at the convention of the Liberal party held in Ottawa in 1919. It is as follows:

"That the best interests of Canada demand that substantial reductions of the burdens of customs taxation be made, with a view to the accomplishing of two purposes of the highest importance; first, diminishing the high cost of living which presses so severely on the masses of the people; second, reducing

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the cost of the instruments of production in the industries based on the natural resources of the Dominion, the vigorous development of which is essential to the progress and prosperity of our country.

That to these ends, wheat, wheat flour, all products of wheat, the principal articles of food, farm implements, and machinery, farm tractors, mining, flour and saw-mill machinery and repair parts thereof, roughly and partly dressed lumber, gasoline, illuminating lubricating and fuel oils, nets, net twines, fishermen's equipments, cements and fertilizers should be free from customs duties as well as the raw material entering into the same.

That a revision downward of the tariff should be made whereby substantial reductions should be effected in the duties on wearing apparel and footwear, and on other articles of general consumption other than luxuries, as well as the raw material entering into the manufacture of the same.

That the British preference be increased to 50 per cent of the general tariff.

And the Liberal party hereby pledges itself to implement by legislation the provisions of this resolution when returned to power."

I want the House to visualize for a moment the extent to which that important resolution has been carried out by the Liberal party since they came into power. I admit that a portion of it has been carried out, but only under pressure from certain groups in this House when the Government found themselves in a very difficult position and were struggling to keep power. This resolution, this program, this platform, has been preached day in and day out, year in and year out by the Liberal party from one end of the country to the other. It has not been preached very much in this House. It is a good device for getting votes, but to for as the Government is concerned it is not something upon which to base legislation.

I desire to put on record the tariff clause enunciated to the House a few days ago by the honorable member for St. Lawrence-St. George (Mr. Caban). Paragraph 5 of his statement reads:

"5. The reduction of the customs tariff or the imposition of higher excise taxes, whenever and wherever necessary, to prevent the immoral use or abuse of the existing tariff, or any unfair advantage being taken of the tariff, as for example by those who would resort to profiteering by exacting unduly high prices for their products from domestic consumers, under the protecting elements of the existing tariff."

I know perfectly well that hon. members on the Government side will say, as the Minister of Railways (Mr. Dunning) said yesterday, "Oh well, they don't mean that; they won't keep their promise." If that is so, I ask, what is the difference between the two parties? The Liberals say that the Conservatives will not keep their promises, but we know full well as a matter of fact, from the experience of the last few years, that the Liberals do not keep theirs.

The Minister of Railways, in addressing the House yesterday, said some pretty harsh things with respect to the smaller groups in this House. Other hon. members have also said harsh things, and bitter things were said in 1925 when the small group of twenty-three were in a most difficult position,

holding, to use the common phrase, the balance of power. It was said that these twenty-three would be entirely wiped out at the ensuing election. But the people of this country are realizing that more and more they must turn to independent groups, and so much is that the fact that at the following election, not only was every one of those members returned, but eight more were added to their number. Of the thirty-one that were returned, ten of them, for reasons best known to themselves, took their seats on the Government side of the House, not as part of the Government members but among them.

LADY WHO TOOK RIDE ON TIGER

In my opinion, if those members had stayed in their old position we should today have a very different budget from that which we are now discussing. To use the words of the Minister of Railways, I suppose lag-rolling is a good deal easier on that side of the House. We hope our conferees who have left us, temporarily as we trust, will some time come back. I am very much afraid, however, it is another case of the old story about the lady who took a ride on the tiger.

There is not the slightest doubt about this fact, that the budget is not at all acceptable to the majority in this House, had hon. members what they consider real freedom in the expression of their opinions. If, for instance, we had a set term of years for Parliament and there was no possible chance of going to the country in the event of the budget being defeated, if moreover, each hon. member had the opportunity, and took advantage of it, of expressing his absolute opinion with regard to this budget, I am confident that it would not meet with the approval of the majority. Unfortunately, however, under our present Parliamentary rules and usages I do not suppose there is a single member on the Government side belonging to the Liberal party, irrespective of the degree in which he dislikes the budget, who will stand in his place and vote against it. I say, therefore, that there is a tremendous responsibility at the door of those ten members who sit on the Government side of the House because, whatever we do from this corner, we cannot without their support, be successful in trying to get the Government to carry out its own program. As this budget does not carry out the expressed promises of the Government in the past, and does not give relief to the masses of the people, I find myself compelled to support the sub-amendment.

SASKATCHEWAN POWER PROBLEM

(Continued from page 3)

know that if Saskatoon were secured to them, it would be practically impossible for a Provincially-controlled scheme to get under way in the northern part of the Province at least. At the last session of the Legislature the Government made a gesture of goodwill towards public ownership, but it will need more than a gesture to assure the people that the Government is seriously seeking to preserve the development of power as a public utility. Shortly after Premier Gardiner assumed office, he made one or two speeches in which he emphasized the necessity and desirability of attracting private capital to the West and to Saskatchewan in particular. This announced attitude of his, coupled with the vigor with which the private power companies

are seeking and securing foot-holds in small communities and in the vicinity of the lignite deposits in southern Saskatchewan, give rise to an uneasy feeling that public ownership in Saskatchewan may be approaching the edge of a precipice.

B.C. ELECTRIC TAKEN OVER BY FINANCE GROUP (Canadian Press Cable)

LONDON, May 10.—The shareholders of the British Columbia Electric Railway received notification today from the company that financial interests represented by Nesbitt, Thompson and Company, the power corporation of Canada, Sir Herbert Holt, president of the Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal; Lord Rothermere, the Canadian and Foreign Power Corporation; J. H. Gundy, president of Wood, Gundy and Company, Limited, stock brokers and financiers, Toronto, and Andrew Holt and Company, Montreal, had definitely accepted the preferred and deferred stock of the British Electric Railway Company on the terms already announced.

The terms are as follows:
£275 for each £100 preferred ordinary stock, and £215 for each £100 deferred ordinary stock.

This was the last of three offers by financial interests in a battle for the acquisition of the British Columbia Electric Railway, negotiations for which have been going on for several weeks.

JUNIOR CONFERENCE FUND

Previously acknowledged		\$22.00
Apr. 26, Eschsch Junior	5.00	
" 26 Three Hills U.F.W.A.	5.00	
" 26 Cornish U.F.W.A.	5.00	
" 27 High River U.F.W.A.	5.00	
" 27 Progressive U.F.W.A.	5.00	
" 27 Carroll U.F.A.	5.00	
" 27 Greenlaw U.F.W.A.	5.00	
" 27 Water Glen U.F.A.	5.00	
" 27 Lockhart Juniors	10.00	
" 28 Hudson Heights U.F.A.	5.00	
" 28 Woodville U.F.W.A.	5.00	
" 30 Eagle Hill U.F.A.	5.00	
May 2 Dole U.F.A.	5.00	
" 2 Schawts U.F.W.A.	5.00	
" 2 Nekville Juniors	5.00	
" 3 Standard U.F.W.A.	15.00	
" 3 Wide Awake Juniors	5.00	
" 3 Wolfville U.F.A.	5.00	
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" 5 Prospect Valley U.F.W.A.	5.00	
" 5 Boddington U.F.W.A.	5.00	
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" 7 Hastings Conlee Juniors	10.00	
" 8 Okotoks U.F.W.A.	5.00	
" 8 Lorrain U.F.A.	5.00	
" 9 Wheatleaf U.F.A.	5.00	
" 9 Progressive U.F.A.	5.00	
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" 10 Hazel Bluff U.F.A.	5.00	
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" 10 Broadview Juniors	5.00	
Total		\$440.00

THAT'S THE QUESTION

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He—Others? What others?—Judge.

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